UNITED
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A/48/L.24
18 November 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 24

UNITED NATIONS NEW AGENDA FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF AFRICA IN THE 1990s

Algeria: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolution 46/151 of 18 December 1991, the annex to which contains the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Also reaffirming its resolution 45/253 of 21 December 1990 on programme planning, in which the economic recovery and development of Africa are spelt out as one of the five overall priorities reflected in the medium-term plan for the period 1992-1997,

Recalling its resolutions 45/178 of 19 December 1990 and 45/200 of 21 December 1990 on the critical economic situation in Africa and on African commodity problems, respectively,

Taking note of decisions 1992/19 of 26 May 1992 and 1993/17 of 18 June 1993 adopted by the Governing Council of the United Nations Development Programme on the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Taking note further of resolution CM/Res.1415 (LVI) of 28 June 1992 of the Council of Ministers of the Organization of African Unity on the New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Also taking note of the continuing efforts of the Secretary-General to ensure the successful implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Recognizing the persistent efforts undertaken by African countries to implement political and economic reform policies in quest of alleviating poverty and achieving economic and social development,

Mindful of the need for African countries to diversify their primary commodities with a view to modernizing African production, distribution and marketing systems, enhancing productivity and stabilizing and increasing African export earnings in the face of the persistent decline of the prices of primary commodities and the continuous deterioration in the terms of trade of African economies,

Reaffirming the importance of addressing the challenges facing African agricultural sectors, inter alia, drought, desertification, land degradation and locust infestation, so as to achieve African food security as outlined in the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s,

Deeply concerned at the investments/savings gap experienced by Africa owing, inter alia, to the continuing decline of financial resource flows to Africa aggravated by rising debt and debt-service obligations in Africa, the only continent experiencing a negative net transfer of these resources in the 1990s,

Reaffirming the commitment of the international community to achieve a 4 per cent real growth in annual official development assistance to Africa during the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, as well as to intensify the investment flows to Africa according to paragraph 30 of the New Agenda,

Mindful of the need for African countries to increase domestic savings and mobilize internal resources for sustainable development and, to that end, the need for further improvements in African financial intermediations and practices,

Taking note of the International Conference on African Development, convened at Tokyo on 5 and 6 October 1993, and of the Declaration adopted,

Having considered the three reports of the Secretary-General on the preliminary consideration of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 1/ the need for and feasibility of the establishment of a diversification fund for Africa's commodities, 2/ and financial resource flows to Africa, 3/

1. Reaffirms the high priority attached, in the medium-term plan 1992-1997, to Africa's economic recovery and development, including the effective implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s as integrated in Programme 45;

1/ A/48/334.

2/ A/48/335 and Add.1.

3/ A/48/336 and Corr.1.

2. Takes note with appreciation of the establishment of a panel of high-level personalities to advise and assist the Secretary-General on African development, in particular on the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, and requests that this panel continue to meet regularly under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General and that its recommendations be made available to the Member States;

3. Urges all United Nations organs, organizations and programmes to integrate the priorities of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s in their mandates and to allocate additional resources for their operation;

4. Recommends that interested African countries be assisted in the monitoring of the impact of the work being undertaken in the context of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and in ensuring the participation of the community-based groups, particularly women;

5. Renew its call upon the international community to provide the support committed in the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s to African countries as they continue to pursue vigorously their responsibilities and commitments under the New Agenda;

6. Urges the United Nations system and its organizations to increase their technical and financial support to African regional economic groupings, including the African Economic Community, in order to contribute to their effectiveness in the process of African economic development;

7. Decides that the conceptual framework, design and implementation of structural adjustment policies in Africa should be significantly improved, with special attention being given to alleviating poverty and addressing the severe social impact of these policies, while focusing on public investment, fiscal reform, public enterprises, export expansion and public administration;

8. Invites the preparatory bodies of all forthcoming conferences of the United Nations system to take into account the specific needs, requirements and priorities of the African countries, as outlined in the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

9. Also invites the Secretary-General to strengthen the institutional capacity of the Secretariat to raise international awareness of the urgent international and African actions needed to overcome the continent's economic crisis, and to reinforce the capabilities of the Office of the Special Coordinator for Africa and the least developed countries to follow up, monitor and evaluate implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s and, in the process, provide an effective framework for the Economic and Social Council to consider the implementation of the New Agenda in 1995 at its high-level segment, as well as for the General Assembly to conduct a mid-term review of the implementation of the New Agenda in 1996;

10. Calls upon the Secretary-General of the United Nations to work in close coordination and cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity, in particular, on the follow-up to and review and

evaluation of the implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

11. Decides to establish a diversification fund for Africa's commodities within the African Development Bank for an initial period of three to four years with initial resources of $75 million to assist in the preparation of commodity diversification projects and programmes;

12. Requests the Secretary-General, in collaboration with appropriate regional and subregional organizations, including the Organization of African Unity and the organs of the United Nations system, including the Economic Commission for Africa, to organize in 1994, at the level of each of the five subregions, expert workshops for the promotion of the priorities of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, the objectives, functions and operation of the diversification fund for commodities, and of the national councils on diversification in relation to how the intermediation systems can facilitate local mobilization of resources all over Africa;

13. Calls upon States and multilateral financial and trade institutions to contribute to this diversification fund with a view to making it operational not later than December 1994, and requests the Secretary-General to report on the effective establishment of the fund to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session;

14. Encourages African countries to establish national diversification councils, as recommended in the report of the Secretary-General, including representatives from the Government and the private sector;

15. Urges the international community to increase financial resource flows to Africa as these are crucial to regenerate growth and sustainable development of the African economies, to provide effective support to the political and economic reforms in which many African countries are now engaged and to help cushion their severe social impact;

16. Recognizes that the African debt overhang cannot be removed without, inter alia, debt and debt-service reduction and cancellation, increased financial resource flows, amelioration of the terms of trade in an open international trading system, stable international exchange rates and low international interest rates and, in this context, invites the international community to address all types of debt and all categories of debtor countries in Africa in the context of paragraphs 23 to 28 of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s in particular through the convening of an international conference on the external debt of Africa;

17. Urges States that have not yet met the target of providing 0.7 per cent of gross national product in official development assistance, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 2626 (XXV) of 24 October 1970, to fulfil that target during this decade and provide a better environment for the realization of a 4 per cent real growth in annual financial resource flows to Africa, as outlined in the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s;

18. Requests the Secretary-General to undertake a study recommending appropriate measures to improve further financial intermediation systems and practices in African countries to be submitted to the General Assembly at its fiftieth session which should take into account an in-depth analysis of the current financial intermediation systems and practices and the kind of support measures the international community could provide;

19. Urges African countries to continue their efforts for the improvement of the investment climate, and also urges donor countries to support those efforts by, inter alia, providing increased assistance to social and economic infrastructure rehabilitation and development;

20. Requests Governments and organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations to take appropriate measures in order to implement the commitments contained in the Tokyo Declaration and to take other initiatives, as may be necessary, with the participation of interested parties from Africa and the international community, to ensure an effective follow-up of the Conference;

21. Decides to include an item entitled "Implementation of the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s" in the agenda of its fiftieth session.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 37

ZONE OF PEACE AND COOPERATION OF THE SOUTH ATLANTIC

Angola, Argentina, Benin, Brazil, Cameroon, Cape Verde, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Namibia, Nigeria, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Togo and Uruguay: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 41/11 of 27 October 1986, in which it solemnly declared the Atlantic Ocean, in the region situated between Africa and South America, the "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic",

Recalling also its subsequent resolutions on the matter, including resolution 45/36 of 27 November 1990, in which it reaffirmed the determination of the States of the zone to enhance and accelerate their cooperation in the political, economic, scientific, technical, cultural and other spheres,

Reaffirming that the questions of peace and security and those of development are interrelated and inseparable, and considering that cooperation among all States, in particular those of the region, for peace and development is essential in promoting the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic,

Aware of the importance that the States of the zone attach to the preservation of the region's environment and recognizing the threat that pollution from any source poses to the marine and coastal environment, its ecological balance and its resources,

Noting the concern expressed on the use of fishing methods and practices that cause the over-exploitation of living marine resources, especially of highly migratory and straddling fish stocks, and that that has an adverse impact on the conservation and management of living resources of the marine environment, both within and beyond the exclusive economic zones,

1. Reaffirms the purpose and objective of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

2. Calls upon all States to cooperate in the promotion of the objectives established in the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic and to refrain from any action inconsistent with those objectives and with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the Organization, particularly action which may create or aggravate situations of tension and potential conflict in the region;

3. Takes note of the report submitted by the Secretary-General in accordance with its resolution 47/74 of 14 December 1992; 1/

4. Takes note also of the Declaration made at the Ministerial Meeting of the zone which was held at United Nations Headquarters on 5 October 1993; 2/

5. Welcomes the initiatives leading to the full entry into force of the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean (Treaty of Tlatelolco) 3/ and stresses the relevance of such initiatives for the advancement of the objectives and principles of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

6. Takes note with interest of the progress made in the drafting of a treaty on the establishment of a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Africa, and stresses the relevance of such a treaty to the advancement of the objectives of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

7. Takes note of the proposal for negotiation among the South Atlantic countries of an appropriate instrument on marine protection as a complement to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea 4/ and as a follow-up to the relevant parts of Agenda 21, particularly chapter 17, adopted by the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, held at Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992; 5/

8. Affirms the importance of the South Atlantic to global maritime and commercial transactions and its determination to preserve the region for all activities protected by relevant international law, including the freedom of navigation on the high seas;

1/ A/48/531.

2/ A/48/581, annex.

3/ United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 634, No. 9068.

4/ Official Records of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, vol. XVII (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.84.V.3), document A/CONF.62/122.

5/ See Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

9. Stresses the importance for the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic of the results of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, particularly the principles of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development 6/ and the programmes set forth in Agenda 21, as well as the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 7/ and the Convention on Biological Diversity, 8/ in the conviction that their implementation will strengthen the basis for cooperation within the zone and for the benefit of the international community as a whole;

10. Notes with interest the hope expressed by the countries of the zone to welcome in the near future a united non-racial democratic South Africa into the community of South Atlantic States and, in that connection, urges all parties concerned in South Africa to continue negotiations leading to the establishment of a united non-racial democratic South Africa;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the international community, especially the recent adoption by the Security Council of resolutions aimed at achieving a permanent resolution of the conflicts in Angola and Liberia;

12. Welcomes with appreciation the humanitarian assistance thus far rendered to Angola and Liberia and urges the international community to continue to provide and also to increase such assistance;

13. Welcomes the agreement reached between the Governments of Namibia and South Africa setting 28 February 1994 as the date for the transfer and reintegration of Walvis Bay and the offshore islands to Namibia in accordance with Security Council resolution 432 (1978) of 27 July 1978;

14. Welcomes the initiative of the Government of Namibia to host a meeting of Ministers of Trade and Industry of States members of the zone at Windhoek on 25 and 26 November 1993;

15. Welcomes the offer by Brazil to host at Rio de Janeiro, in the second half of 1994, the third meeting of high officials of the zone, simultaneously with the meeting of high officials in charge of sports and youth affairs;

16. Requests the relevant organizations, organs and bodies of the United Nations system to render all appropriate assistance which States of the zone may seek in their joint efforts to implement the declaration of the zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic;

6/ Ibid., resolution 1, annex I.

7/ A/AC.237/18 (Part II)/Add.1 and Corr.1, annex I.

8/ See United Nations Environment Programme, Convention on Biological Diversity (Environmental Law and Institutions Programme Activity Centre), June 1992.

17. Requests the Secretary-General to keep the implementation of resolution 41/11 and other subsequent resolutions on the matter under review and to submit a report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, taking into account, inter alia, the views expressed by Member States;

18. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Zone of peace and cooperation of the South Atlantic".

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 27

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE LEAGUE OF ARAB STATES

Algeria, Bahrain, Djibouti, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia, United Arab Emirates and Yemen: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its previous resolutions on the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States, 1/

Recalling the decision of the Council of the League of Arab States that it considers the League as a regional organization within the meaning of Chapter VIII of the Charter of the United Nations,

Noting the desire of the League of Arab States to consolidate and develop the existing ties with the United Nations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields,

Taking into account the report of the Secretary-General entitled "An Agenda for Peace", 2/ in particular the chapter therein concerning cooperation with regional arrangements and organizations,

Convinced that the maintenance and further strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States contribute to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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1/ A/48/468.

2/ A/47/277-S/24111; see Official Records of the Security Council, Forty-seventh Year, Supplement for April, May and June 1992, document S/24111.

Also convinced of the need for more efficient and coordinated utilization of available economic and financial resources to promote common objectives of the two organizations,

Recognizing the need for closer cooperation between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in realizing the goals and objectives of both organizations,

Welcoming the general meeting between the representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and their specialized agencies, held at Geneva from 26 to 31 August 1993, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the first meeting of cooperation between the two organizations,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 1/

2. Commends the continued efforts of the League of Arab States to promote multilateral cooperation among Arab States and requests the United Nations system to continue to lend its support;

3. Takes note of the conclusions and recommendations adopted by the general meeting between the representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, held at Geneva from 26 to 31 August 1993;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for the follow-up action taken by him to implement the proposals adopted at the meetings between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, held at Tunis in 1983, 3/ at Amman in 1985 4/ and at Geneva in 1988 and 1993; 5/

5. Also expresses its appreciation to the organizational entities of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations for their contributions leading to the success of the general meeting between the two organizations, held at Geneva from 26 to 30 August 1993;

6. Requests the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States, within their respective fields of competence, to intensify further their cooperation towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, the strengthening of international peace and security, economic development, disarmament, decolonization, self-determination and the eradication of all forms of racism and racial discrimination;

3/ A/38/299 and Corr.1, sect. V.

4/ See A/40/481/Add.1.

5/ A/43/509/Add.1.

7. Also requests the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations in order to enhance their capacity to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social, humanitarian, cultural and administrative fields;

8. Further requests the Secretary-General to continue to coordinate the follow-up action to facilitate the implementation of the proposals of a multilateral nature adopted at the Tunis meeting in 1983, and to take appropriate action regarding the proposals adopted at previous meetings, including the following:

(a) Promotion of contacts and consultations between the counterpart programmes of the United Nations system;

(b) Setting up joint sectoral inter-agency working groups;

9. Calls upon the specialized agencies and other organizations and programmes of the United Nations system:

(a) To continue to cooperate with the Secretary-General and among themselves, as well as with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in the follow-up of multilateral proposals aimed at strengthening and expanding cooperation in all fields between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations;

(b) To maintain and increase contacts and improve the mechanism of consultation with the counterpart programmes, organizations and agencies concerned regarding projects and programmes, in order to facilitate their implementation;

(c) To associate whenever possible with organizations and institutions of the League of Arab States in the execution and implementation of development projects in the Arab region;

(d) To inform the Secretary-General, not later than 15 May 1994, of the progress of their cooperation with the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations, in particular the follow-up action taken on the multilateral and bilateral proposals adopted at the previous meetings between the two organizations;

10. Decides that, in order to intensify cooperation and for the purpose of review and appraisal of progress as well as to prepare comprehensive periodic reports, a general meeting between the United Nations system and the League of Arab States should take place once every two years, and inter-agency sectoral meetings should be organized annually on areas of priority and wide importance in the development of the Arab States;

11. Recommends that the next general meeting on cooperation between the representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States and its specialized organizations should be held during 1995;

12. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the League of Arab States, to encourage periodic consultation between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the League of Arab States to review and strengthen coordination mechanisms with a view to accelerating implementation and follow-up action of multilateral projects, proposals and recommendations adopted by the meetings between the two organizations;

13. Also requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session a progress report on the implementation of the present resolution;

14. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the League of Arab States".

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 29

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE UNITED NATIONS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF THE ISLAMIC CONFERENCE

Pakistan: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, 1/

Taking into account the desire of both organizations to cooperate more closely in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development,

Recalling the Articles of the Charter of the United Nations that encourage the activities through regional cooperation for the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

Noting the strengthening of cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions,

Noting also the encouraging progress made in the seven priority areas of cooperation as well as in the identification of other areas of cooperation,

Convinced that the strengthening of cooperation between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference contributes to the promotion of the purposes and principles of the United Nations,

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1/ A/48/422 and Add.1.

Noting with appreciation the determination of both organizations to strengthen further the existing cooperation by developing specific proposals in the designated priority areas of cooperation,

Recognizing the ongoing need for closer cooperation between the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in the implementation of the proposals adopted at the coordination meeting of the focal points of the lead agencies of the two organizations,

Taking into account the sectoral meeting between the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions, on Science and Technology with Special Emphasis on Environment, held at Dhaka, Bangladesh from 19 to 22 December 1992, 2/

Recalling its resolutions 37/4 of 22 October 1982, 38/4 of 28 October 1983, 39/7 of 8 November 1984, 40/4 of 25 October 1985, 41/3 of 16 October 1986, 42/4 of 15 October 1987, 43/2 of 17 October 1988, 44/8 of 18 October 1989, 45/9 of 25 October 1990, 46/13 of 28 October 1991 and 47/18 of 23 November 1992,

1. Takes note with satisfaction of the report of the Secretary-General; 1/

2. Recalls the conclusions and recommendations of the sectoral meetings, especially the sectoral meeting on Science and Technology with Special Emphasis on Environment; 2/

3. Notes with satisfaction the active participation of the Organization of the Islamic Conference in the work of the United Nations towards the realization of the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to continue cooperation in their common search for solutions to global problems, such as questions relating to international peace and security, disarmament, self-determination, decolonization, fundamental human rights and economic and technical development;

5. Encourages the specialized agencies and other organizations of the United Nations system to continue to expand their cooperation with the Organization of the Islamic Conference, particularly by negotiating cooperation agreements, and invites them to multiply the contacts and meetings of the focal points for cooperation in priority areas of interest to the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

6. Recommends that a general meeting between representatives of the secretariats of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions be organized at Geneva in May 1994;

2/ A/48/422/Add.1.

7. Urges the organizations of the United Nations system, especially the lead agencies, to provide increased technical and other forms of assistance to the Organization of the Islamic Conference and its specialized institutions in order to enhance cooperation;

8. Expresses its appreciation to the Secretary-General for his continued efforts to strengthen cooperation and coordination between the United Nations and other organizations of the United Nations system and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to serve the mutual interests of the two organizations in the political, economic, social and cultural fields;

9. Requests the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference to hold consultations on a regular basis between representatives of the Secretariat of the United Nations and the General Secretariat of the Organization of the Islamic Conference focusing on the implementation of programmes, projects and follow-up action;

10. Requests the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in cooperation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of the Islamic Conference, to continue encouraging the convening of sectoral meetings in the priority areas of cooperation, as recommended by the previous meetings between the two organizations, including follow-up to the sectoral meetings;

11. Expresses its appreciation for the efforts of the Secretary-General in the promotion of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference, and expresses the hope that he will continue to strengthen the mechanisms of coordination between the two organizations;

12. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the state of cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference;

13. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of the Islamic Conference".

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23 November 1993

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 33

QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the President

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ which reflected the views of a number of Member States on the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council",

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 23 thereof,

Recalling that the members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and agree that, in carrying out its duties under this responsibility, the Council acts on their behalf,

Recognizing the need to review the membership of the Security Council and related matters in view of the substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations, especially of developing countries, as well as the changes in international relations,

Bearing in mind the need to continue to enhance the efficiency of the Security Council,

Reaffirming the principle of the sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations,

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1/ A/48/264 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3 and 4.

Acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement,

1. Decides to establish an Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of an increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Council;

2. Requests the Open-ended Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 33

QUESTION OF EQUITABLE REPRESENTATION ON AND INCREASE IN THE MEMBERSHIP OF THE SECURITY COUNCIL

Draft resolution submitted by the President

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 47/62 of 11 December 1992,

Noting with appreciation the report of the Secretary-General, 1/ which reflected the views of a number of Member States on the agenda item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council",

Recalling the relevant provisions of the Charter of the United Nations, especially Article 23,

Recalling that the members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf,

Recognizing the need to review the membership of the Security Council and related matters in view of the substantial increase in the membership of the United Nations, especially of developing countries, as well as the changes in international relations,

Bearing in mind the need to continue to enhance the efficiency of the Security Council,

Reaffirming the principle of the sovereign equality of all Members of the United Nations,

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* Reissued for technical reasons.

1/ A/48/264 and Add.1, Add.2 and Add.2/Corr.1, Add.3 and 4.

Acting in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter,

Mindful of the importance of reaching general agreement,

1. Decides to establish an Open-ended Working Group to consider all aspects of the question of increase in the membership of the Security Council, and other matters related to the Security Council;

2. Requests the Open-ended Working Group to submit a report on the progress of its work to the General Assembly before the end of its forty-eighth session;

3. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and related matters".

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A/48/L.29
29 November 1993

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 38

ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Nigeria: draft resolution

International efforts towards the total eradication of apartheid and support for the establishment of a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration on Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa, set forth in the annex to its resolution S-16/1, adopted by consensus on 14 December 1989,

Recalling resolution 48/1 of 8 October 1993 on the lifting of sanctions against South Africa,

Also recalling the initiative of the Organization of African Unity to place before the Security Council the question of violence in South Africa,

Further recalling with satisfaction Security Council resolutions 765 (1992) of 16 July 1992 and 772 (1992) of 17 August 1992, in which the Council authorized the deployment of the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa, as well as the deployment there of observers from the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union,

Welcoming the communiqué of the Extraordinary Session of the Foreign Ministers of the Organization of African Unity Ad Hoc Committee on Southern Africa on 29 September 1993,

Taking note also of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/ the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee against

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1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/48/22).

Apartheid on his mission to South Africa, 2/ as well as the report of the Secretary-General on the coordinated approach by the United Nations system on questions relating to South Africa, 3/ and the fourth progress report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of the 1989 Declaration, 4/

Recognizing the responsibility of the United Nations and the international community, as envisaged in the Declaration, to help the South African people in their legitimate struggle for the total elimination of apartheid through peaceful means,

Noting the agreements reached within the framework of the resumed multi-party negotiations to hold elections on 27 April 1994, and on the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council, the Independent Electoral and Media Commissions, and the Independent Broadcasting Authority,

Also noting the endorsement by the parties in the multi-party negotiations of the Constitution for the Transitional Period and the Electoral Bill,

Gravely concerned that continued and escalating violence threatens to undermine the process of peaceful change, through negotiated agreements, to a united, non-racial and democratic South Africa,

Bearing in mind the need to strengthen and reinforce all mechanisms set up to prevent violence in South Africa and emphasizing the need for all parties to cooperate in combating violence and to exercise restraint,

Encouraging the efforts of all parties, including ongoing talks among them, aimed at establishing arrangements for the transition to a democratic order,

Noting with concern the remaining effects of the acts of destabilization that were committed by South Africa against the neighbouring African States,

1. Welcomes the agreements reached within the framework of the multi-party negotiations on holding elections on 27 April 1994, on the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council, the Independent Electoral and Media Commissions, the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and on the Constitution for the Transitional Period as well as the Electoral Bill;

2. Strongly urges the South African authorities to exercise fully and impartially the primary responsibility of government to bring to an end the ongoing violence, to protect the lives, security and property of all South Africans in all of South Africa, and to promote and protect their right to participate in the democratic process, including the right to demonstrate peacefully in public, to organize and participate in political rallies in all parts of South Africa, and to run for election and participate in the elections without intimidation;

2/ A/48/202-S/25895.

3/ A/48/467 and Add.1.

4/ A/48/691.

3. Calls upon the South African authorities in this context to bring to justice those responsible for acts of violence, to take the necessary measures for the peaceful reincorporation of the "homelands" into South Africa, and to ensure that the populations in those territories can freely participate in the elections, and that all political parties will be able to run election campaigns there free of intimidation;

4. Calls upon all parties to refrain from acts of violence and to do their utmost to combat violence;

5. Urgently calls upon all signatories to the National Peace Accord 5/ to recommit themselves to the process of peaceful change by fully and effectively implementing its provisions, and by cooperating with each other to that end;

6. Also calls upon all other parties to contribute to the achievement of the aims of the National Peace Accord;

7. Commends the Secretary-General for those measures taken to address areas of concern noted in his reports and particularly to assist in strengthening the structures set up under the National Peace Accord, including the deployment of United Nations observers in South Africa, and expresses its appreciation for the activities carried out by the United Nations Observer Mission in South Africa;

8. Supports the recommendation of the Secretary-General for the additional deployment of observers in South Africa to further the purposes of the National Peace Accord, and urges him to continue to address all the areas of concern noted in his report which fall within the purview of the United Nations;

9. Also welcomes the continuing role of the observers of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union deployed in South Africa;

10. Urges all parties in South Africa, including those which did not participate fully in the multi-party talks, to respect agreements reached during the negotiations, to recommit themselves to democratic principles, to take part in the elections and to resolve outstanding issues by peaceful means only;

11. Calls upon all Governments to observe fully the mandatory arms embargo imposed by the Security Council, requests the Security Council to continue to monitor effectively its strict implementation, and urges States to adhere to the provisions of other Security Council resolutions on the import of arms from South Africa and the export of equipment and technology destined for military purposes in that country;

12. Demands the immediate release of remaining political prisoners;

13. Appeals to the international community to increase humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid, to the returning refugees and exiles, and to released political prisoners;

5/ A/47/431-S/24544, annex, annexure J.

14. Calls upon the international community to continue to assist disadvantaged South African democratic anti-apartheid organizations and individuals in the academic, scientific and cultural fields;

15. Also calls upon the international community to assist the non-racial sports bodies in South Africa in redressing the continuing structural inequalities in sports in that country;

16. Strongly urges the international community, following the adoption of resolution 48/1 on 8 October 1993, to respond to the appeal for assistance by the people of South Africa in the economic reconstruction of their country and to ensure that the new South Africa begins its existence on a firm economic base;

17. Appeals to the international community to render all possible assistance to States neighbouring South Africa to enable them to recover from the effects of past acts of destabilization and to contribute to the stability and prosperity of the subregion;

18. Calls upon the Secretary-General to respond promptly and positively to a request for electoral assistance from the transitional authorities in South Africa, bearing in mind that the elections are set for 27 April 1994;

19. Requests the Secretary-General to accelerate planning for a United Nations role in the election process, in consultation with the Security Council and in coordination with the observer missions of the Organization of African Unity, the Commonwealth and the European Union;

20. Also requests the Secretary-General to take the necessary measures for the initiation and coordination among the United Nations and its agencies of detailed planning for programmes of socio-economic assistance, particularly in the areas of human resource development, employment, health and housing, and to ensure also that those programmes are coordinated with other international agencies and with legitimate non-racial structures in South Africa;

21. Commends the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Commonwealth for their initiative to start planning for an international donors' conference on human resource development for post-apartheid South Africa, to take place following the election of a non-racial and democratic Government;

22. Calls upon the international community to continue to exercise vigilance with respect to developments in South Africa to ensure that the common objective of the people of South Africa and the international community is achieved, without deviation or obstruction, by the establishment of a democratic, non-racial and united South Africa.

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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Nigeria: draft resolution

Programme of work of the Special Committee against Apartheid

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid, 1/

Recognizing the important role that the Special Committee has held in mobilizing international support for the elimination of apartheid and in promoting an international consensus on this critical issue, as reflected in the adoption by consensus of the Declaration of Apartheid and its Destructive Consequences in Southern Africa on 14 December 1989, 2/ in General Assembly decision 45/457 B of 13 September 1991 and in its resolutions 45/176 A of 19 December 1990, 46/79 A of 13 December 1991, 47/116 A and B of 18 December 1992,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Special Committee against Apartheid on its work, under its mandate, in support of the peaceful elimination of apartheid through the process of a negotiated transition of South Africa to a democratic, non-racial society;

2. Also taking note with appreciation of the report of the Chairman of the Special Committee of his mission, together with a delegation of the Committee, to South Africa from 1 to 11 March 1993; 3/

1/ To be issued in final form as Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 22 (A/48/22).

2/ General Assembly resolution S-16/1, annex.

3/ A/48/202.

3. Commends the Special Committee for organizing, together with the Institute for a Democratic Alternative for South Africa and the Institute for Multi-Party Democracy, of the Symposium on Political Tolerance in South Africa: Role of Opinion-Makers and Media, which was held at Cape Town from 30 July to 1 August 1993;

4. Authorizes the Special Committee against Apartheid, until the completion of its mandate following the establishment of a democratically elected non-racial Government in South Africa:

(a) To follow closely developments in South Africa;

(b) To continue to facilitate a peaceful and stable transition in South Africa by promoting international assistance in helping South Africans to overcome the negative social and economic consequences of the policies of apartheid;

(c) To maintain contacts with academic institutions, the labour, business and civic communities, including community-based and other non-governmental organizations in South Africa;

(d) To consult with the parties participating in the political process, with legitimate non-racial structures, and with a democratically elected non-racial Government with a view to facilitating the resumption of the participation of South Africa in the work of the General Assembly;

(e) To submit, as soon as possible following the establishment of a democratically elected non-racial Government, a final report to the General Assembly;

(f) To undertake other relevant activities aimed at supporting the political process of peaceful change until a democratically elected non-racial Government has been established in South Africa;

5. Expresses appreciation for the cooperation extended to the Special Committee on Apartheid by Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and relevant components of the United Nations system, and invites them to continue their cooperation;

6. Decides that the special allocation of 240,000 United States dollars to the Special Committee for 1994 from the regular budget of the United Nations should be used towards the cost of special projects aimed at promoting the process towards the elimination of apartheid through the establishment of a democratically elected and non-racial Government in South Africa;

7. Also decides to continue to authorize adequate financial provision in the regular budget of the United Nations to enable the African National Congress of South Africa and the Pan Africanist Congress of Azania to maintain offices in New York so that they may participate effectively in the deliberations of the Special Committee against Apartheid and in deliberations relating to the situation in South Africa in other relevant United Nations bodies, on the understanding that such grants will continue until the situation of the two organizations as political parties has been regularized.

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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania: draft resolution

Work of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, 1/

Recalling its resolutions 47/116 D of 18 December 1992 and 48/1 of 8 October 1993,

1. Takes noted with appreciation of the report of Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products and endorses its recommendations; 2/

2. Decides to terminate the mandate of the Intergovernmental Group as of the date the Transitional Executive Council becomes operational in South Africa;

3. Requests the Secretary-General to issue by 30 January 1994, as addenda to the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products, the responses of States to requests addressed to them regarding the cases contained in the annexes of that report.

1/ A/48/43-S/26189.

2/ Ibid., sect. IV.B.

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ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Algeria, Cuba, Indonesia, Kuwait, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Ukraine and United Republic of Tanzania: revised draft resolution

Work of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa

The General Assembly,

Having considered the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products to South Africa, 1/

Recalling its resolutions 47/116 D of 18 December 1992 and 48/1 of 8 October 1993,

Welcoming the establishment of the Transitional Executive Council in South Africa,

1. Takes note with appreciation of the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products and endorses its recommendations; 2/

2. Decides to terminate the mandate of the Intergovernmental Group as of the date of the adoption of the present resolution;

1/ A/48/43-S/26189.

2/ Ibid., sect. IV.B.

3. Requests the Secretary-General to issue by 30 January 1994, as addenda to the report of the Intergovernmental Group to Monitor the Supply and Shipping of Oil and Petroleum Products, the responses of States to requests addressed to them regarding the cases contained in the annexes of that report.

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THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Norway, Russian Federation and United States of America: draft resolution

Middle East peace process

The General Assembly,

Stressing that the achievement of a comprehensive, just and lasting settlement of the Middle East conflict will constitute a significant contribution to strengthening international peace and security,

Recalling the convening of the Peace Conference on the Middle East at Madrid on 30 October 1991, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967 and 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, and the subsequent bilateral negotiations, as well as the meetings of the multilateral working groups, and noting with satisfaction the broad international support for the peace process,

Noting the continuing positive participation of the United Nations as a full extraregional participant in the work of the multilateral working groups,

Bearing in mind the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements, signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization in Washington, D.C., on 13 September 1993, 1/

Also bearing in mind the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, signed in Washington, D.C., on 14 September 1993,

1. Welcomes the peace process started at Madrid and supports the subsequent bilateral negotiations;

1/ A/48/486-S/26560, annex.

2. Stresses the importance of, and need for, achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East;

3. Expresses its full support for the achievements of the peace process thus far, in particular the Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Agreement between Israel and Jordan on the Common Agenda, which constitute an important initial step in achieving a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the Middle East, and urges all parties to implement agreements reached;

4. Stresses the need for achieving rapid progress on the other tracks of the Arab-Israeli negotiations within the peace process;

5. Welcomes the results of the International Donors Conference to Support Middle East Peace, convened in Washington, D.C., on 1 October 1993, and the establishment of the high-level United Nations task force to support the economic and social development of the Palestinian people, and urges Member States to provide economic, financial and technical assistance to the Palestinian people during the interim period;

6. Calls upon all Member States also to extend economic, financial and technical assistance to States in the region, and to render support for the peace process;

7. Considers that an active United Nations role in the Middle East peace process and in assisting in the implementation of the Declaration of Principles can make a positive contribution;

8. Encourages regional development and cooperation in the areas where work has already begun within the framework of the Madrid Conference.

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RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS IN THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND RELATED FIELDS

Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

Benin: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 45/264 of 11 May 1991 and 46/235 of 13 April 1992,

Recalling its resolutions 57 (I) of 11 December 1946, 304 (IV) of 16 November 1949, 417 (V) of 1 December 1950, 1240 (XIII) of 14 October 1958, 1714 (XVI) of 19 December 1961, 2029 (XX) of 22 November 1965, 2211 (XXI) of 17 December 1966, 2688 (XXV) of 11 December 1970, 2813 (XXVI) and 2815 (XXVI) of 14 December 1971, 3019 (XXVII) of 18 December 1972, 3404 (XXX) of 28 November 1975, 31/170 of 21 December 1976, 34/104 of 14 December 1979 and 36/244 of 28 April 1982, and Economic and Social Council resolutions 1084 (XXXIX) of 30 July 1965, 1763 (LIV) of 18 May 1973 and 1986/7 of 21 May 1986, and other relevant resolutions,

1. Adopts the texts contained in the annexes to the present resolution;

2. Requests the Secretary-General to implement the further measures for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields starting in 1994;

3. Also requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session, through the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1994, on the implementation of the present resolution;

4. Calls upon the Secretary-General, in view of the decision to enlarge the role of the Council, to strengthen the secretariat of the Council in order to enable it to provide the necessary support to the Council;

5. Invites the specialized agencies, organizations and other bodies of the United Nations system to implement the measures for restructuring within their respective areas of competence, as appropriate;

6. Decides to include in the provisional agenda of its forty-ninth session the item entitled "Restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields".

ANNEX I

Further measures for the restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields

I. INTRODUCTION

1. The United Nations has a unique and paramount role in the promotion of international cooperation for development. In the present historical context, the end of the cold war, the increasing interdependence of nations, the increasing globalization of the world economy, and the growing linkages between economic, social and related issues, the need for an enhanced role for the United Nations in international cooperation for development has multiplied manifold. This, on one hand, entails strengthening the role of the United Nations in promoting international economic cooperation for development as envisaged in the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and, on the other, restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields.

2. The United Nations has established goals, targets and programmes for action in the economic, social and related fields. Important milestones of global consensus to promote international economic cooperation include the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, 1/ adopted at the eighteenth special session of the General Assembly, held from 23 April to 1 May 1990, the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, 2/ the final documents adopted by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development at its eighth session, held at Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, from 8 to 25 February 1992, in particular the Declaration and the document entitled "A New Partnership for Development: the Cartagena Commitment", 3/ the United Nations New Agenda for the Development of Africa in the 1990s, 4/ and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the 1990s, 5/ adopted at the Second United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held in Paris from 3 to 14 September 1990. The various

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1/ Resolution S-18/3, annex, of 1 May 1990.

2/ Resolution 45/199, annex, of 21 December 1990.

3/ TD/364, part one, sect. A.

4/ Resolution 46/151, annex, sect. II, of 18 December 1991.

5/ See A/CONF.147/18.

conventions and consensus agreements, especially Agenda 21, 6/ which were adopted at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development at the level of heads of State and Government, mark the beginning of a new global partnership for sustainable development. All these landmarks together provide the overall framework of international cooperation for development.

3. Each country is responsible for its own economic policies for development, in accordance with its specific situation and conditions. Reactivation of economic growth and development in all countries requires concerted efforts by the international community. In this context, particular attention should be given to the growth and development needs of developing countries. Concerns of countries with economies in transition should also be addressed. The policies and actions of the major industrialized countries profoundly influence world economic growth and the international economic environment. They should continue to make efforts to promote sustained and sustainable growth and to narrow imbalances in a manner that should benefit other countries, particularly the developing countries.

4. The coordination of macroeconomic policies should take full account of the interests and concerns of all countries. In this context, efforts should be made to enhance the effectiveness of multilateral surveillance aimed at correcting external and fiscal imbalances, promoting non-inflationary sustained and sustainable growth, lowering real rates of interest and making exchange rates more stable and markets more accessible.

5. The United Nations is a unique forum where, based on the principle of sovereign equality of all States and the universality of its membership, the community of nations can address all issues in an integrated manner. The organs, organizations and bodies of the United Nations system have a vital role to play in furthering the analytical work of relevance to the implementation of global consensus on international economic cooperation, in promoting and securing the international cooperation needed and in providing technical assistance. The international development system should be given greater coherence by closer inter-agency cooperation and coordination and by organizational measures, including guidelines on reporting, that strengthen the contribution of the system to development. There is also an urgent need to discuss ways of enabling the specialized agencies, which make an indispensable contribution to development, to perform better their mandated functions on the basis of enhanced coordination guidance from the Council. Efforts should be made to promote greater coordination and cooperation among the various components of the United Nations system.

6. The United Nations has also a substantial programme of operational activities through which it provides technical and other assistance for development. There is a continuing need to improve the quality and impact of these activities of the United Nations.

6/ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1991 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8), vol. I, resolution I, annex II.

II. PRINCIPLES FOR RESTRUCTURING AND REVITALIZATION

7. The basic principles and guidelines for restructuring and revitalization of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields were established by the General Assembly in resolution 45/264 of 13 May 1991 and reaffirmed in resolution 46/235 of 13 April 1992. This effort should also take into account the thrust and principles of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, as contained in the annex to Assembly resolution S-18/3, and Assembly resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990, and other relevant resolutions. The current reform and all future efforts at reform should respect and build upon those resolutions and should be in conformity with the principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, which is based upon the sovereign equality of all its Members.

III. INSTITUTIONAL REFORMS

A. Complementarity between the work of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and their subsidiary bodies

8. The objective is to enhance the complementarity between the work of the Economic and Social Council and the work of the General Assembly, in accordance with Article 60 of the Charter, in order to avoid the present overlapping and unnecessary duplication of work, debates and items between these two organs and their subsidiary bodies.

9. Both principal organs should carry out their respective responsibilities, as entrusted to them in the Charter, in the formulation of policies and the provision of guidance to and coordination of United Nations activities in the economic, social and related fields.

10. In order to ensure that the operational activities of the United Nations system effectively assist the recipient countries in their development efforts, improvements are needed at both the policy-making and the operational levels.

1. The role of the General Assembly

11. The General Assembly is the highest intergovernmental mechanism for the formulation and appraisal of policy on matters relating to the economic, social and related fields, in accordance with Chapter IX of the Charter. It is the main forum where Governments pursue the development dialogue, which includes all these issues, in its political context. The purpose of the dialogue is to take an integrated view of matters relating to the economic, social and related fields in order to build and deepen the political understanding required for enhanced international development cooperation, to generate impulses for action and to launch initiatives.

2. The role of the Economic and Social Council

12. The functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are provided for in Chapters IX and X of the Charter and as elaborated in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly. With the adoption and implementation of General Assembly resolutions 45/264 and 46/235, the Council has been significantly revitalized. The following additional measures will further strengthen the Council:

(a) High-level segment

13. As established by the General Assembly in its resolution 45/264, the high-level segment of the Council's substantive session shall continue to consider one or more major economic and/or social policy themes, with the participation of Ministers. It should also carry out a one-day policy dialogue and discussion with the heads of financial and trade institutions. In this connection, these institutions are invited to furnish relevant special reports and studies on the selected themes, within their respective mandates and areas of expertise, as well as on important developments in the world economy and in international economic cooperation, in accordance with the agreements signed between them and the United Nations.

(b) Coordination segment

14. The coordination segment shall continue to deal with one or more themes selected at the organizational session of the Council, as established in Assembly resolution 45/264, and will take up coordination matters arising from subsidiary bodies, principal organs and specialized agencies in the economic, social and related fields. Following the coordination segment there should be agreed conclusions containing specific recommendations to the various parts of the United Nations system for their implementation, in accordance with resolution 45/264. In accordance with the present resolution and resolution 45/264, the Secretary-General should arrange to inform the Council at its following substantive session of steps taken by the United Nations system to give effect to these recommendations.

(c) Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

15. In order to improve the quality and impact of the operational activities of the United Nations and to promote an integrated approach in this field, this segment shall provide coordination and guidance so as to ensure that the policies formulated by the Assembly, particularly during the triennial policy review of operational activities, are appropriately implemented on a system-wide basis. The work of the operational activities segment would include a high-level meeting, open to all Member States in accordance with Article 69 of the Charter, including ministerial participation, to provide an opportunity for policy makers to engage in broad consultations on international development cooperation. Specific arrangements will be decided upon by the Council at its organizational session. The outcome of this segment shall be reflected, inter alia, in the adoption of decisions and resolutions.

16. This segment will have the following functions:

(a) To provide the United Nations system with cross-sectoral coordination and overall guidance on a system-wide basis, including objectives, priorities and strategies, in the implementation of the policies formulated by the General Assembly in the field of operational activities;

(b) To monitor the division of labour between and cooperation within the bodies of the United Nations system, in particular the development funds and programmes, to include the conduct of field-level coordination, and make appropriate recommendations to the Assembly, as well as to provide guidance, where appropriate, to the system;

(c) To review and evaluate the reports on the work of the development funds and programmes, including the assessment of their overall impact, with a view to enhancing the operational activities of the United Nations on a system-wide basis;

(d) To undertake preparatory work for the triennial policy review of operational activities by the Assembly;

(e) To review the operationally relevant recommendations of the subsidiary bodies of the Council and other relevant bodies in the light of policies established by the General Assembly, in order to incorporate them, as appropriate, into the operational activities of the United Nations;

(f) To provide orientation and recommendations to the relevant inter-agency coordination mechanisms and to support and enhance their role.

(d) General segment

17. The Economic and Social Committees of the Council shall be subsumed into the plenary as of 1994. Thus, the Council shall supervise the activities of its subsidiary bodies by considering and taking appropriate action on their reports and recommendations in the general segment.

18. The general segment shall be so organized as to recognize the distinction between economic and social issues as reflected in the draft agenda. In its consideration of the reports of its subsidiary bodies the Council shall concentrate on the conclusions and the adoption of recommendations and shall refrain from duplicating the substantive debate already held. However, further substantive discussions on specific issues shall be undertaken at the request of one or more Member States.

19. The various segments of the Council's substantive session, particularly the operational activities segment, shall be organized in such a way as to ensure that there is adequate time available for proper discussion of any item on the agenda, including those currently dealt with by the Economic and Social Committees, on the basis of the practice of the Council.

20. Ministerial attendance is encouraged throughout sessions of the Council, particularly in the high-level and operational activities segments of its substantive session.

3. Governing bodies of the United Nations development funds and programmes

21. The current governing bodies of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Children's Fund shall be transformed into Executive Boards. These Boards shall be responsible for providing inter-governmental support to and supervision of the activities of each fund or programme in accordance with the overall policy guidance of the Assembly and the Council, in accordance with the respective responsibility as set out in the Charter, and for ensuring that they are responsive to the needs and priorities of recipient countries. The Boards will be subject to the authority of the Council. The need for a separate Executive Board for the United Nations Population Fund shall be further considered in the light of the outcome of the International Conference on Population and Development to be held in 1994.

22. The functions of each Executive Board shall be the following:

(a) To implement the policies formulated by the Assembly and the coordination and guidance received from the Council;

(b) To receive information from and give guidance to the head of each fund or programme on the work of each organization;

(c) To ensure that the activities and operational strategies of each fund or programme are consistent with the overall policy guidance set forth by the Assembly and the Council, in accordance with their respective responsibility as set out in the Charter;

(d) To monitor the performance of the fund or programme;

(e) To approve programmes, including country programmes, and projects with respect to the World Food Programme, as appropriate;

(f) To decide on administrative and financial plans and budgets;

(g) To recommend new initiatives to the Council and, through the Council, to the Assembly as necessary;

(h) To encourage and examine new programme initiatives;

(i) To submit annual reports to the Council at its substantive session, which could include recommendations, where appropriate, for improvement of field-level coordination.

23. The agendas and deliberations of the Executive Boards shall reflect the functions set forth in paragraph 22 above.

24. Membership of each Executive Board shall be with due regard to equitable geographical representation and other relevant factors, with a view to ensuring the most effective and broadest participation. The number of seats on each Board shall take into account the need for the effective conduct of the work of each Board.

25. The Executive Boards of the United Nations Development Programme/the United Nations Population Fund, the United Nations Children's Fund and subject to the provisions of paragraph 30 below, the World Food Programme, shall have 36 members each, as follows: 8 from African States, 7 from Asian States, 4 from Eastern European States, 5 from Latin America and Caribbean States and 12 from Western European and other States.

26. Each Executive Board shall meet in an annual session at such time as it determines.

27. The regular meetings of the Boards, which shall be held between the annual sessions, shall be held at the premises of the headquarters of the respective organization as of the date when such premises are rendered possible to accommodate such meetings. The Executive Boards of the funds and programmes are encouraged to make the necessary facilities available as soon as possible without prejudice to the resources of existing programmes and projects. Right of participation in the deliberations of the Board meetings, without the right to vote, shall also be reserved to a member State when its country programme is under consideration. The Executive Board may also invite member States of the respective funds and programmes and participants who manifest a special interest in the item or items under consideration to participate in the deliberations without the right to vote. Decision-making shall continue to be according to existing rules and the practice of striving for consensus should be encouraged.

28. In order to secure transparency of the system, improved modalities should be developed by the funds and programmes for regular informal briefings and improved information for all member States of the respective funds and programmes.

29. In order to ensure an effective and efficient interaction between the Assembly, the Council and the individual Executive Boards, each Board will submit an annual report to the Council at its substantive session on its programmes and activities. This report will include a section which follows a common structure on the basis of specific areas designated by the Council or the Assembly.

30. The same arrangements should apply to the Committee on Food Aid Policies and Programmes of the World Food Programme, and consultations between the United Nations and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations should be undertaken as soon as possible for this purpose, in view of the fact that the World Food Programme is an autonomous joint organ of both. This process should lead to the adoption of parallel resolutions by the General Assembly and the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organization.

B. Resources for operational activities

31. The fundamental characteristics of operational activities, especially those relating to their financing, as set forth in the relevant resolutions of the General Assembly, especially resolution 47/199, are reaffirmed.

32. As part of the overall reform process, there is a need for a substantial increase in resources for operational activities for development on a predictable, continuous and assured basis, commensurate with the increasing needs of developing countries, as stated in General Assembly resolution 47/199. Any new funding system should include mechanisms for all participating countries to demonstrate their responsibility and commitment to the programmes and funds. Such mechanisms should distinguish between the financing arrangements for contributions by developed countries and others in a position to do so, as against the capacity for voluntary contributions from developing countries.

33. To facilitate the development of such a system, the Secretary-General is requested to review and analyse possible changes and improvements in the present funding system, including, but not limited to, multi-year negotiated pledges, and to submit a report with his recommendations in April 1994. The report could include, if possible, an assessment of the likely impact of each option on the overall level of funding and on the level of contributions.

34. The process would include consultations to be held in New York in May 1994 for a period of no more than five days and negotiations on prospective new modalities for financing in a resumed session of the General Assembly in 1994.

C. Secretariat: the enhanced role and capability of the United Nations Secretariat

35. The Secretariat administrative reforms should take into account the intergovernmental agreements on the restructuring of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields with a view better to serve the activities of Member States in the Second and Third Committees of the General Assembly, the Council and its subsidiary bodies.

36. The ongoing Secretariat reform process is noted. It has the potential to enhance the role of the United Nations in the economic, social and related fields, particularly in the area of research and analysis of global development trends. There is, however, a need to further examine ways and means to enhance the modalities of reporting in the economic, social and related fields. The Secretary-General is requested to make recommendations to the Economic and Social Council at its 1994 session to this effect, including recommendations on the advantages of establishing a system of integrated reports in the economic, social and related fields.

D. Review

37. Additional efforts shall be made to improve further the functioning of the United Nations in the field of operational activities. Appropriate arrangements shall be made for a comprehensive review of the implementation of the present resolution as well as of decisions on financing, including the possibility of considering those matters at a high-level meeting of the Council in 1995 and at the fiftieth session of the Assembly.

38. That review will include consideration of the effectiveness of the measures taken to improve the working methods of the Executive Boards, the possible need for a further modification in the size of the Boards and options for further improving the effectiveness and representation on these Boards, taking into account the need to combine universality with efficiency and to ensure transparency in decision-making.

ANNEX II

Division of labour between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council

A. Guidelines

1. The following guidelines shall be applicable to the division of labour between the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council as of 1994:

(a) The inclusion or deletion of issues and items from the agendas of the Assembly and the Council, as well as the periodicity of their consideration, shall continue to be in accordance with the existing rules of procedure of the Assembly and the Council;

(b) Unnecessary duplication of debates and consideration of items and reports in the Assembly and the Council shall be avoided, according to the division of labour between both principal organs;

(c) Work overload in the Second and Third Committees of the Assembly and in the Council shall be avoided through agreed periodicity, such as biennialization and triennialization;

(d) Clustering of consideration of major economic, social and related issues should not preclude the discussion of any specific issue that a delegation may wish to bring up in accordance with the relevant rules of procedure;

(e) Documentation requirements for each session of the Assembly and the Council should be streamlined, and all documents should be made available according to the six-week rule;

(f) Consideration in the Assembly or the Council of reports of their subsidiary bodies should not repeat the substantive debate already held in the subsidiary body, but should concentrate on the adoption of recommendations. Substantive discussion of the report of a subsidiary body should only be undertaken upon the request of a Member State.

B. Reports

2. The preparation of all reports shall take into consideration the division of labour outlined in paragraph 1 above. To that end, reports from subsidiary organs, the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system must contain sections referring to one or all of the following, as appropriate:

(i) monitoring of the implementation of all previous decisions; (ii) policy recommendations; and (iii) coordination recommendations. The pertinent sections of each report should be discussed in the Assembly or the Council according to the responsibilities of each according to the Charter of the United Nations.

3. The total number of reports requested for each year should be reduced. When a biennial programme of work is adopted, the Secretariat should indicate whether it is in a position to provide the documentation in accordance with the six-week rule. If that is not the case, arrangements must be made to ensure that the Secretariat can comply with the six-week rule in regard to all documentation for the economic, social and related fields.

C. Methodology of work of the Second Committee

4. The draft programme of work of the Second Committee should be considered in informal consultations, with the assistance of the bureau of the Council, during the previous session of the Assembly before August. Once that programme of work has been approved by the Committee at its second meeting, the programme of debates should be changed only in extreme circumstances.

5. The same criteria should apply to the Council, whose programme of work should be considered in consultation with the Chairman of the Second Committee.

6. The debates in the Second Committee should be centred around the items listed in section E below.

D. Agenda for the substantive session of the Economic and Social Council

7. The following items are to be considered by the Council at its annual substantive session:

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.

High-level segment

2. Theme or themes to be decided upon at the organizational session of the Council.

Coordination segment

3. Coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies and other bodies of the United Nations system related to the following themes:

Theme or themes to be decided upon at the organizational session of the Council.

Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation segment

4. Operational activities of the United Nations for international development cooperation.

General segment

5. Social, humanitarian and human rights questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.

6. Economic and environmental questions: reports of subsidiary bodies, conferences and related questions.

7. Regional cooperation in the economic, social and related fields.

8. Permanent sovereignty over national resources in the occupied Palestinian and other Arab territories.

9. Programme and related questions in the economic, social and related fields.

E. Agenda for the Second Committee

8. The following items are to be considered by the Second Committee:

1. Report of the Economic and Social Council. 7/

2. Macroeconomic policy questions: 7/

(a) Implementation of the commitments and policies agreed upon in the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of the Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries; 8/

(b) Implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade; 8/

(c) External debt crisis and development; 7/

(d) International conference on the financing of development;

(e) Net transfer of resources between developing and developed countries. 8/

7/ Annual consideration.

8/ Biennial consideration in even-numbered years.

3. Sustainable development and international economic cooperation: 7/

(a) Trade and development; 7/

(b) Food and agricultural development; 8/

(c) Development of the energy resources of developing countries; 8/

(d) International Conference on Population and Development;

(e) Human settlements; 9/

(f) Science and technology for development; 9/

(g) Business and development; 9/

(h) International cooperation for the eradication of poverty in developing countries; 7/

(i) Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries in the 1990s; 9/

(j) Industrial development cooperation; 8/

(k) Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy; 10/

(l) Women in development; 9/

(m) Cultural development;

(o) Human resources development. 9/

4. Environment and sustainable development: 7/

(a) Implementation of the decisions and recommendations of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development;

(b) Protection of the global climate for present and future generations of mankind; 8/

(c) Desertification and drought. 9/

5. Operational activities for development: 7/

(a) Triennial policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system; 11/

9/ Biennial consideration in odd-numbered years.

10/ Consideration in 1994 and biennially thereafter.

11/ Consideration in 1995 and triennially thereafter.

(b) Economic and technical cooperation among developing countries. 9/

6. Training and research:

(a) United Nations Institute for Training and Research;

(b) United Nations University. 8/

F. Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance

9. The following questions are to be considered in the plenary of the Assembly as sub-items of an item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian and disaster relief assistance of the United Nations, including special economic assistance":

(a) Strengthening of the coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance of the United Nations;

(b) Special economic assistance to individual countries or regions;

(c) Strengthening of international cooperation and coordination of efforts to study, mitigate and minimize the consequences of the Chernobyl disaster; 3/

(d) International cooperation to mitigate the environmental consequences on Kuwait and other countries in the region resulting from the situation between Iraq and Kuwait. 12/

10. Under that item, the following reports will be discussed:

(a) All reports currently submitted under the item entitled "Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance of the United Nations";

(b) Reports of the Secretary-General on special economic and disaster relief assistance to all individual countries and regions;

(c) The report of the Secretary-General on assistance to the Palestinian people;

(d) Reports of the Secretary-General on the activities of the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction;

(e) The reports of the Secretary-General on sub-items (c) and (d) listed in paragraph 9 above.

12/ This sub-item shall be considered biennially, in even-numbered years.

11. This cluster of questions shall be discussed in the plenary of the General Assembly in a consolidated debate. A debate in plenary on humanitarian and special economic and disaster relief assistance shall be held every year to consider the implementation of resolutions and the pertinent reports of the Secretary-General on individual countries and regions, including the report on assistance to the Palestinian people. Separate and appropriate arrangements, with interpretation services, should be made available in order to organize informal consultations for discussions on new initiatives or follow-up resolutions on this cluster of questions under the chairmanship of one of the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly or another issue coordinator to be designated each year for the task. The negotiating mechanisms of the Second Committee may be used if necessary, as appropriate. Efforts should be made to avoid overlapping of meetings of the Second and Third Committees and the plenary meetings at which this cluster of questions is considered.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 34

THE SITUATION IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Indonesia, Jordan, Malaysia, Mauritania, Morocco, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Tunisia and Yemen: draft resolution

Jerusalem

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 36/120 E of 10 December 1981, 37/123 C of 16 December 1982, 38/180 C of 19 December 1983, 39/146 C of 14 December 1984, 40/168 C of 16 December 1985, 41/162 C of 4 December 1986, 42/209 D of 11 December 1987, 43/54 C of 6 December 1988, 44/40 C of 4 December 1989, 45/83 C of 13 December 1990, 46/82 B of 16 December 1991 and 47/63 B of 11 December 1992, in which it determined that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying Power, which had altered or purported to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, in particular the so-called "Basic Law" on Jerusalem and the proclamation of Jerusalem as the capital of Israel, were null and void and must be rescinded forthwith,

Recalling Security Council resolution 478 (1980) of 20 August 1980, in which the Council, inter alia, decided not to recognize the "Basic Law" and called upon those States that had established diplomatic missions at Jerusalem to withdraw such missions from the Holy City,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General of ... 1993,

1. Determines that Israel's decision to impose its laws, jurisdiction and administration on the Holy City of Jerusalem is illegal and therefore null and void and has no validity whatsoever;

2. Deplores the transfer by some States of their diplomatic missions to Jerusalem in violation of Security Council resolution 478 (1980), and their refusal to comply with the provisions of that resolution;

3. Calls once more upon those States to abide by the provisions of the relevant United Nations resolutions, in conformity with the Charter of the United Nations;

4. Requests the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its forty-ninth session on the implementation of the present resolution.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Ecuador: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered anew the question entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991 and 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992 and 47/20 B of 20 April 1993, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted on the question by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other international forums,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993,

Taking note with satisfaction of resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, 1/ MRE/RES.2/91, 2/ MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.5/93, adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991, 17 May 1992 and 5 June 1993, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States, as well as resolutions CP/RES.594 (923/92) of 10 November 1992 and CP/SA.968/93 of 18 October 1993, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

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1/ See A/46/231, annex, appendix.

2/ See A/46/550-S/23127, annex.

Taking note of the Governors Island Agreement signed on 3 July 1993 3/ and the New York Pact signed on 16 July 1993, 4/

Noting that, in spite of the efforts of the international community, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not been returned to power and democratic order has not been re-established in Haiti in accordance with the terms of the Governors Island Agreement,

Gravely alarmed by the persistence and worsening of flagrant violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, involuntary disappearances, torture and rapes, and arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as the refusal to recognize freedom of expression, assembly and association,

Deeply concerned by the multiplication of acts of violence and intimidation against the Government of Haiti, in particular the assassination of the Minister of Justice, Françoise Guy Malary, which have contributed to the withdrawal of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti,

Deeply disturbed by the obstacles which continue to oppose deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, sent under Security Council resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, and also by the fact that the Haitian armed forces have failed in their responsibility to permit the Mission to start its work,

Recognizing the importance of the measures adopted by the Security Council with a view to reaching a settlement of the Haitian crisis,

Welcoming the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States,

Taking into account its resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having regard to the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 October 1993 5/ informing the Security Council that the military authorities of Haiti, including the metropolitan police of Port-au-Prince, have not complied with the Governors Island Agreement, and also the report submitted by the International Civilian Mission to Haiti on 25 October 1993 6/ and the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti on 10 November 1993, 7/

3/ A/47/975-S/26063, para. 5.

4/ A/47/1000-S/26297, annex.

5/ S/26573.

6/ A/48/532, annex.

7/ A/48/561, annex.

Taking note of the statement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide before the General Assembly on 28 October 1993, 8/

Recalling that the aim of the international community remains the prompt re-establishment of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the complete return of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the promotion of social and economic development in Haiti,

Considering that it is urgent to arrive as soon as possible at a definitive settlement of the Haitian crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

1. Strongly condemns again the attempt to replace unlawfully the constitutional President of Haiti, the employment of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in this country;

2. Condemns also all attempts to delay or prevent the immediate reinstatement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the constitutional President of Haiti;

3. Declares again to be unacceptable any entity arising from this unlawful situation and demands the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as full implementation of the National Constitution, and consequently complete respect for human rights in Haiti;

4. Supports energetically the process of political dialogue carried out under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in order to resolve the political crisis in Haiti;

5. Asserts that the Governors Island Agreement continues to be the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti;

6. Asserts once again that the solution of the Haitian crisis must take into account resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States;

7. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 5/

8. Requests the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to do his utmost to bring back the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as rapidly as possible;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue the efforts for deploying the United Nations Mission in Haiti in accordance with the Governors Island Agreement;

10. Recalls the obligation of all Member States to comply fully and effectively with the measures adopted by the Security Council in its resolutions 841 of 16 June 1993 and 875 of 16 October 1993;

8/ See A/48/PV.41.

11. Encourages the States Members of the United Nations to offer their support anew in the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by adopting measures consistent with resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States, acting in particular on strengthening representative democracy, constitutional order and also the trade embargo against Haiti;

12. Expresses its profound concern for the fate of the Haitian people and reasserts that the Haitian military authorities are fully responsible for the suffering resulting directly from their disrespect for the Haitian Constitution and for their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement;

13. Confirms once again that the international community intends to increase technical, economic and financial cooperation when constitutional order has been established in Haiti, by supporting implementation of economic and social development and in order to strengthen the institutions upon whom it is incumbent to dispense justice and guarantee democracy, political stability and economic development;

14. Affirms its support for the constitutional President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and his Prime Minister;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by mid-February, during a resumption of its forty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. Decides to remain seized of this matter until a solution to the situation is found.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 31

THE SITUATION OF DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS IN HAITI

Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Guatemala, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, Jamaica, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Venezuela: revised draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Having considered anew the question entitled "The situation of democracy and human rights in Haiti",

Recalling its resolutions 46/7 of 11 October 1991 and 46/138 of 17 December 1991, 47/20 A of 24 November 1992 and 47/20 B of 20 April 1993, as well as the resolutions and decisions adopted on the question by the Economic and Social Council, the Commission on Human Rights and other international forums,

Recalling also Security Council resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993, 861 (1993) of 27 August 1993, 862 (1993) of 31 August 1993, 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, 873 (1993) of 13 October 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993,

Taking note with satisfaction of resolutions MRE/RES.1/91, 1/ MRE/RES.2/91, 2/ MRE/RES.3/92 and MRE/RES.5/93, adopted on 3 and 8 October 1991, 17 May 1992 and 5 June 1993, respectively, by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of the member countries of the Organization of American States,

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1/ See A/46/231, annex, appendix.

2/ See A/46/550-S/23127, annex.

as well as resolutions CP/RES.594 (923/92) of 10 November 1992 and CP/SA.968/93 of 18 October 1993, adopted by the Permanent Council of the Organization of American States,

Taking note of the Governors Island Agreement signed on 3 July 1993 3/ and the New York Pact signed on 16 July 1993, 4/

Noting that, in spite of the efforts of the international community, President Jean-Bertrand Aristide has not been returned to power and democratic order has not been re-established in Haiti in accordance with the terms of the Governors Island Agreement,

Gravely alarmed by the persistence and worsening of flagrant violations of human rights, in particular summary and arbitrary executions, involuntary disappearances, torture and rape, and arbitrary arrests and detentions, as well as the refusal to recognize freedom of expression, assembly and association,

Deeply concerned by the multiplication of acts of violence and intimidation against the Government of Haiti, in particular the assassination of the Minister of Justice, François Guy Malary, which have contributed to the withdrawal of the International Civilian Mission to Haiti,

Deeply disturbed by the obstacles which continue to oppose deployment of the United Nations Mission in Haiti, sent under Security Council resolution 867 (1993) of 23 September 1993, and also by the fact that the Haitian armed forces have failed in their responsibility to permit the Mission to start its work,

Recognizing the importance of the measures adopted by the Security Council with a view to reaching a settlement of the Haitian crisis,

Welcoming the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States,

Taking into account its resolution 47/11 of 29 October 1992 on cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of American States,

Having regard to the report of the Secretary-General dated 13 October 1993 5/ informing the Security Council that the military authorities of Haiti, including the metropolitan police of Port-au-Prince, have not complied with the Governors Island Agreement, and also the reports submitted by the International Civilian Mission to Haiti on 25 October and 18 November 1993 6/ and the report submitted by the Special Rapporteur of the

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3/ A/47/975-S/26063, para. 5.

4/ A/47/1000-S/26297, annex.

5/ S/26573.

6/ A/48/532, annex; and A/48/532/Add.1, annex.

Commission on Human Rights on the situation of human rights in Haiti on 10 November 1993, 7/

Taking note of the statement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide before the General Assembly on 28 October 1993,

Recalling that the aim of the international community remains the prompt re-establishment of democracy in Haiti and the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, the complete return of human rights and fundamental freedoms and the promotion of social and economic development in Haiti,

Considering that it is urgent to arrive as soon as possible at a definitive settlement of the Haitian crisis in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and international law,

1. Strongly condemns again the attempt to replace unlawfully the constitutional President of Haiti, the employment of violence and military coercion and the violation of human rights in this country;

2. Condemns also all attempts to delay or prevent the immediate reinstatement of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide as the constitutional President of Haiti;

3. Declares again to be unacceptable any entity arising from this unlawful situation and demands the return of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide, as well as full implementation of the National Constitution, and consequently complete respect for human rights in Haiti;

4. Supports energetically the process of political dialogue carried out under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States in order to resolve the political crisis in Haiti;

5. Asserts that the Governors Island Agreement continues to be the only valid framework for resolving the crisis in Haiti;

6. Asserts once again that the solution of the Haitian crisis must take into account resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States;

7. Takes note of the report of the Secretary-General; 5/

8. Requests the Secretary-General, acting in consultation with the Secretary-General of the Organization of American States, to do his utmost to bring back the International Civilian Mission to Haiti as rapidly as possible;

9. Encourages the Secretary-General to pursue the efforts for deploying the United Nations Mission in Haiti in accordance with the Governors Island Agreement;

7/ A/48/561, annex.

10. Recalls the obligation of all Member States to comply fully and effectively with the measures adopted by the Security Council in its resolutions 841 (1993) of 16 June 1993 and 875 (1993) of 16 October 1993;

11. Encourages the States Members of the United Nations to offer their support anew in the framework of the Charter of the United Nations and international law, by adopting measures consistent with resolutions MRE/RES.2/91, MRE/RES.3/92 and CP/RES.594 (923/92) of the Organization of American States, acting in particular on strengthening representative democracy, constitutional order and also the trade embargo against Haiti;

12. Expresses its profound concern for the fate of the Haitian people and reasserts that the Haitian military authorities are fully responsible for the suffering resulting directly from their disrespect for the Haitian Constitution and for their public commitments to the Governors Island Agreement;

13. Confirms once again that the international community intends to increase technical, economic and financial cooperation when constitutional order has been established in Haiti, by supporting implementation of economic and social development and in order to strengthen the institutions upon whom it is incumbent to dispense justice and guarantee democracy, political stability and economic development;

14. Affirms its support for the constitutional President of Haiti, Jean-Bertrand Aristide, and his Prime Minister;

15. Requests the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly by mid-February, during a resumption of its forty-eighth session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

16. Decides to remain seized of this matter until a solution to the situation is found.

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3 December 1993

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Agenda item 38

ELIMINATION OF APARTHEID AND ESTABLISHMENT OF A UNITED, DEMOCRATIC AND NON-RACIAL SOUTH AFRICA

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Japan, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Nepal, New Zealand, Nigeria, Pakistan, Spain, Sweden, Turkey, United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, in particular resolution 47/116 C of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa, 1/ to which is annexed the report of the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund,

Taking note of its resolution 46/79 F adopted without a vote on 13 December 1991, in particular paragraph 3, relating to assistance by the Trust Fund for work in the legal field,

Welcoming the agreements reached within the framework of the resumed multi-party negotiations and approved by Parliament to hold elections next year on the basis of universal suffrage and to establish a Transitional Executive Council, as well as legislative and other measures adopted to promote free political activity in the run-up to free and fair elections,

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1/ A/48/523.

Recognizing the work being carried out by broad-based, impartial voluntary organizations inside South Africa in providing legal and humanitarian assistance to victims of apartheid and racial discrimination and noting with satisfaction the working relationship that the Trust Fund has established with those South African organizations,

Concerned about continued political violence and the dangers it represents for the democratic process and for the country at large,

Convinced that time is nearing when South African authorities, within new, non-racial and democratic structures, will take responsibility for matters which have been within the mandate of the Trust Fund,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Trust Fund for South Africa; 1/

2. Supports continued humanitarian, legal and educational assistance by the international community towards alleviating the plight of victims of apartheid in South Africa, and towards facilitating the reintegration of released political prisoners and returning exiles into South African society;

3. Endorses the decision of the Trust Fund to channel its assistance through appropriate non-governmental organizations inside South Africa;

4. Expresses its appreciation to the Governments, organizations and individuals that have contributed to the Trust Fund and to the voluntary agencies engaged in rendering humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid in South Africa;

5. Expresses its conviction that the Trust Fund has an important role to play during the final stage of the elimination of apartheid by assisting efforts in the legal field aimed at ensuring effective implementation of legislation repealing major apartheid laws, redressing the continuing adverse effects of those laws and encouraging increased public confidence in the role of law and, therefore, appeals for generous contributions to the Fund;

6. Commends the Secretary-General and the Committee of Trustees of the Trust Fund for their persistent and worthy efforts throughout the years to promote humanitarian and legal assistance to the victims of apartheid and racial discrimination.

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Forty-eighth session
Agenda item 39

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Costa Rica, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, India, Ireland, Japan, Madagascar, Malaysia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nigeria, Norway, Spain, Turkey, Zambia and Zimbabwe: draft resolution

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa, in particular resolution 47/117 of 18 December 1992,

Having considered the report of the Secretary-General 1/ containing an account of the work of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa and the administration of the Programme for the period from 1 September 1992 to 31 August 1993,

Noting with satisfaction that the recommendations of the evaluation of the Programme undertaken in 1989 as endorsed by the Advisory Committee continued to be implemented, 2/

Recognizing the valuable assistance rendered by the Programme to the peoples of South Africa and Namibia,

Emphasizing the need for assistance to the people of South Africa particularly in the field of education during the transitional period,

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1/ A/48/524.

2/ A/45/553, sect. IV.

Fully recognizing the need to provide continuing educational opportunities and counselling to students from South Africa in a wide variety of professional, cultural and linguistic disciplines, as well as opportunities for vocational and technical training and for advanced studies at graduate and postgraduate levels in priority fields of study, as often as possible at educational and training institutions within South Africa,

Noting that, in order to address the priority needs of disadvantaged South Africans, the Programme is continuing to allocate a higher proportion of resources for the purpose of institution-building in South Africa, in particular by strengthening the historically black and other institutions of higher learning, especially the technikons, through specialized training courses with built-in employability of graduates,

1. Endorses the report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa;

2. Commends the Secretary-General and the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa for their efforts to adjust the Programme so that it can best help meet the needs evolving from changing circumstances in South Africa, to promote generous contributions to the Programme and to enhance cooperation with governmental, intergovernmental and non-governmental agencies involved in educational and technical assistance to South Africa;

3. Endorses the Programme activities aimed at contributing to South Africa's human resources needs, especially during the transition period, by:

(a) Supporting co-sponsored projects with technikons, the historically black and other universities;

(b) Strengthening the institutional technical and financial capacity as well as the decision-making of non-governmental organizations, community-based organizations and educational institutions that serve the needs and interests of disadvantaged South Africans;

(c) Engaging educational institutions, non-governmental organizations and the private sector in South Africa in co-sponsorship arrangements and job placement of graduates;

4. Welcomes the fact that educational and training activities of the Programme inside South Africa have expanded and its close cooperation with South African non-governmental organizations, universities and technikons;

5. Calls upon non-governmental educational institutions, private organizations and individuals concerned to assist the Programme by entering into cost-sharing and other arrangements with it and by facilitating the returnability and job placement of its graduates;

6. Appeals to Governments, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, international professional associations and individuals to assist, within their areas of activity and influence inside South Africa, graduates of the Programme in obtaining access to job opportunities so that they

can effectively contribute their professional competence and expertise towards the political, economic and social development of South Africa during the period of transition and beyond;

7. Considers that the activities of the Programme, under changing circumstances, should be planned in such a manner as to ensure that commitments made with regard to educational and training assistance to disadvantaged South Africans can be fully met;

8. Requests the Secretary-General to include the United Nations Educational and Training Programme for Southern Africa in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities;

9. Expresses its appreciation to all those who have supported the Programme by providing contributions, scholarships or places in their educational institutions;

10. Appeals to all States, institutions, organizations and individuals to offer such financial and other assistance to the Programme so as to enable it to carry out its programmed activities.